

The Norman Conquest

75

oath of homage*. The Pope confirmed
him in his
lands with the conquest« of Hubert of
Loritello,
but ordered him to cease from the
attacks on
Spoleto, Benevento, and Monte
Cassino, and re-
fused to legitimise the possession of
Salerno and
Amalfi.¹ On his side the Norman
undertook to
put his word «t need in
Gregory's interview.
The Duke of Apulia henceforth
contented him*
self with the limits of his Italian
conquests*. He
now turned his eyes towards the
Eastern Empire?
and many motives led him to his In«t
great en*
-, the uttermost of the dominions of
the
In 1078, he had had to

a
two-year« revolt in Apulia which,
backed
by the GivdcK, had for its time it met him
most of
Apulia* Thence the mainland, the
Byzantine
court, still remained an enemy to him for his
dangerous
reputation«, and the Duke was ready to
punish the
Ortts for their enmity⁴. Again,
Guiscard's
unhittable was an«t trouble; even at an
advanced age
he could enter the «rantioj» Hohenstein
for the con-
quest of all or part of the Greek
Empire, and even
for putting his nephew on the throne of the
Basilus.

In Ititly htt jxwetl its a legitimate
succtnuior of the
Ei«in*r«irj rttpiwl hin court dress, and
imitated on
the imjjwkl elllgy; it wan not beyond
that he might tuisumt) the state of a
tm th« enamrn tdde of the Adriatte,
The wtmijN iinpultits of Nunnon
canquett was

»f^> ClwIttmlMti, v«4. Sl,« , J'.p.
lHilj«'ar4 *«f nntrar t«»wk
Ultkt hnr4 *<f the f*a|»rtJ